

~~Mr. Swanson (78)~~
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Brigg Urban District Council



Annual Report

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

1959

BRIGG URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Health Committee

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Public Health Department,
50, Holydyke,
Barton-on-Humber.
August, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

For the past 5 years the Urban District of Brigg has enjoyed extremely favourable Infant Mortality, Stillbirth, and Perinatal Mortality Rates. The figures for 1959 are no exception, for apart from that for Illegitimacy all the rates relating to child-birth and infant mortality are very much more favourable than those for England and Wales. This suggests that standards of antenatal and obstetric care must be good.

It must not be concluded that the standards of antenatal and obstetric care in neighbouring districts whose experiences have been less favourable are not satisfactory, for even good services cannot compensate for the ravages of harmful germs or parasites which harm a foetus without producing recognisable illness in the mother. There is some evidence to suggest that such a disease has been affecting the neighbouring town of Barton-on-Humber recently, and since the method of transmission of this disease from animal to man or from person to person is quite unknown, we cannot be sure that the infection will not in time spread to Brigg. The disease in question is called Toxoplasmosis and, just as the German Measles virus has been shown to cause damage to the unborn baby if an expectant mother becomes infected in early pregnancy, the parasite of this disease can cause serious foetal damage without apparently harming the mother.

Because the evidence that this disease may have been causing stillbirths in the neighbouring districts is highly suggestive, a research programme involving special blood tests for all expectant mothers and post mortem examinations of stillborn babies and babies dying soon after birth has been inaugurated. During 1960 it is hoped that all births in Barton, Brigg and the surrounding Rural District will be investigated in this way.

The birth rate was very high during 1959, with the result that the population shows a slight increase. Regrettably the illegitimacy rate also rose sharply to about twice the figure for England and Wales, but was not as high as in 1957 when the rate was 9.4%. Over the years the illegitimacy rate for Brigg has shown marked fluctuations, as one would expect where the numbers involved are so small. When averaged over the past 6 years to eliminate the effect of these fluctuations Brigg's illegitimacy rate of 5.2% is slightly above that for the country as a whole, 23 of the 442 babies born in this time having been illegitimate. This may be due to the rather unusual social conditions prevailing in the town, for in relation to its size Brigg has an unusually high percentage of problem families residing in the area. A proportion of these are people who have no real connection with the town but have migrated in from neighbouring areas, but some are Brigg people, often of below average intelligence. Although there is a housing shortage, and such people have difficulty in obtaining houses, some overcome this by gaining tenancy of unfit caravans and illegally stationing these upon unlicenced sites.

It is possible that one of the reasons why these people take up residence in the Brigg area is the presence in the town of the County Council's hostel. The mothers and younger children of families evicted from houses elsewhere in the county are temporarily accommodated there, and naturally find it easier to search for alternative accommodation in the immediate vicinity. Since for over a century the poor relief institution for the district was in Brigg, this factor may also be responsible for the apparently high proportion of problem families descended from Brigg residents. Social failure is related to intelligence and emotional adjustment. Intelligence is largely inherited and emotional and social adjustment are influenced by the way in which the individual has been brought up as a child, with the result that the children

of social misfits or failures are unduly liable to emulate their parents. For over a century the social failures of the area have been brought to Brigg.

Another, but possibly related peculiarity of Brigg's population is the high proportion of infirm old people whose habits have deteriorated and who live in insanitary conditions refusing to accept help when it is proffered. Two such old ladies had to be compulsorily removed to institutions during 1959, one being subsequently transferred to a mental hospital and the other one remaining in the Old People's Home voluntarily after the expiry of the three months order (National Assistance Act, Section 47) under which she was taken into care.

Action under the National Assistance Act to secure compulsory removal to hospital or hostel is only taken as a last resort in extreme cases. It is a violation of the liberty of the individual, which we should all prefer to avoid. The reason why more use has to be made of this action in Brigg than in the neighbouring districts may be related to the fact that Crosslands was formerly the "workhouse," and in the minds of the elderly still carries this stigma. Whereas people resident elsewhere may understand that hostel accommodation provided by the County Council has been offered, and accept it as such, to the old people of Brigg who knew the premises as the "workhouse," this is merely a polite way of asking them to go to a place they have dreaded all their lives. This is easy to understand, but I cannot see the explanation for these old people's refusal to accept the services of a home help which might have enabled them to be looked after in their own homes. These old people tend to be lonely, and one might have expected them to welcome the company and assistance of a home help. Since they are almost invariably in receipt of national assistance they would not suffer financially by accepting such help. When offered a home help, however, these old ladies are adamant in their refusal. Consequently they deteriorate steadily until eventually compulsory removal becomes essential.

During the year, steady progress has been made in rehabilitation of problem families, the council having co-operated with the County Council's officers and other social workers both statutory and voluntary, and having exhibited commendable restraint and humanity in dealing with the housing aspects of this work. Until the housing situation eases, overcrowding is eliminated, and all caravan sites are brought up to our standards and unlicensed caravans eliminated, this will remain a thorny problem, for although necessary it seems unjust for the less acceptable applicants to be given priority over those who are more provident. Since the housing shortage seems likely to last for some time, it is to be hoped that the scheme being evolved by the County Council whereby financial assistance may be given to local authorities providing "intermediate accommodation" will prove helpful.

There were more deaths in 1959 than in any of the previous 5 years, and the crude death rate rose to 18.5. The Registrar's correcting factor, which corrects for age and sex structure of the population, and also allows for the presence of hospitals for chronic sick, brings the corrected death rate for the year below that for 1958. Numerically, the biggest increase was in deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous system (strokes), closely followed by Coronary disease (heart attacks). There was also a small increase in deaths from cancer. Both cerebro-vascular disease and coronary disease are degenerative diseases of later life and are increasing throughout the country. Much research is being done in an effort to discover the factors which lead to these diseases and in respect of coronary disease several theories are currently fashionable. Among them are theories blaming diet, particularly excessive consumption of food, and the consumption of either too much animal fat or insufficient unsaturated vegetable oils; theories blaming lack of regular exercise, heredity, body build, mental stress and hormonal influences are also held by some. A statistical relationship with smoking has been demonstrated. The evidence in support of these is inadequate and at present it would be unwise to go further than say that dietary and hereditary influences and exercise may all play a part in causing this disease. The only advice which can be offered is to advocate moderation in con-

sumption of food, particularly fats, recommend that at least part of this be in the form of unsaturated vegetable oils, and advise regular and moderate physical exercise.

Since the basic pathology in many of the cerebro vascular catastrophies, occlusion of an artery by atheroma, is the same as the basic lesion of coronary disease, the same advice seems appropriate for the prevention of many of these cases also. These diseases are disorders of prosperity. By riding in cars instead of on bicycles, and eating excessively of rich foods we may predispose ourselves to both conditions.

Notifications of infectious diseases were fewer than in 1958, when measles was epidemic. In 1959 there were less than half as many cases of measles than in 1958, and Scarlet Fever also decreased in incidence, only four cases being notified compared with 26 in 1958. Apart from dysentery all notifiable diseases showed a decrease. Regrettably however, the increase of notifications of dysentery from 7 in 1958 to 38 in 1959 spoiled the record.

Sonne dysentery appears to be increasing in incidence throughout the country, but it is very difficult to discover to what extent this increase is real, and to what extent it is due to better reporting of cases. Only a small proportion of cases are in fact diagnosed and notified, because the disease is commonly so mild that medical attention is never sought, and when it is, the diagnosis of dysentery is often not made unless bacteriological tests are performed. The notified cases probably represent only about a tenth of all cases which occur, and it is therefore possible for large fluctuations in notifications to occur although the true incidence remains unchanged. The increase which has occurred on a national scale however is so great, and the frequency of school epidemics has been such as to strongly suggest a true increase in incidence. The causes of this should be sought if we are to reverse this position.

Sonne dysentery is spread by contaminated fingers and objects. When a sufferer uses the toilet he contaminates the toilet seat, the flushing handle and the door-knob. Unless he washes his hands forthwith he continues to leave germs on every object he touches for some time. The hands of the next person to use that toilet, or touch any of the other objects contaminated by the sufferer, become infected. Germs from these contaminated fingers may be transferred to the mouth with food or when smoking a cigarette, biting nails, or in the case of children, sucking the thumb.

Contaminated objects remain a danger for several hours in cold moist conditions, but the germs tend to die quickly on drying and in a warm environment. In the days of the old pail closet and privy-midden, flies carried the germs from faeces to food, and dysentery was a disease of summer. To-day our improved standards of hygiene have reduced opportunity for fly-borne dysentery, and the peak incidence is now in February when cold and damp conditions enable germs to remain alive for many hours on door-knobs, toilet seats, flushing handles and the like.

In rural districts conversion of old pail closets lacking handles and often lacking door-knobs, to W.C.'s equipped with both may be contributing to the increase. Unless the W.C. is in a warm dry place within the house, winter conditions will favour transmission of dysentery. In urban districts the former practice of putting the W.C. in the same room as the bath and washbasin has been superseded by the undesirable one of separating the W.C. in a separate small compartment. **This is surely conducive to bad personal hygiene, and most people do not bother to wash their hands after visiting the toilet.** It is also irrational to put the washbasin in the same room as the bath, for one cannot use both at once, and when the bath is in use no washbasin is available to anyone using the toilet. **If partition there must be, then please let it be between the bath and the other two fittings instead of in the currently fashionable place.** Let us see that in future there is no door-knob to be contaminated between the water closet and the washbasin. Under present arrangements even those who are scrupulous in their attempts at personal hygiene are exposed to risk, for even after washing their hands they may become re-infected from the bathroom door-knob if they close the

door. If the bath is in use they cannot wash at all. The fault lies then in ourselves, our architects and the instructions we give the latter. Let us not perpetuate these errors, but avoid them in all future building.

Progress with slum clearance has been slow, but the houses remaining of the original five year programme are fewer than one might have expected from our record on paper. This is because a number of properties represented for action under Section 42 of the Housing Act have been subsequently dealt with in other ways, either as individually unfit houses or by agreement. It is true that some houses on which orders have been made are still occupied but delays in completion of new houses resulting from an acute brick shortage may be blamed for this. Until alternative accommodation is available a slum house is preferable to no home at all!

Overcrowding, in many ways a worse hazard to health than slum dwelling, is still present in the town. More house building to enable all statutory and near-statutory overcrowding to be abated, is highly desirable.

The conditions at the tip, although still far short of perfection, are greatly improved compared with previous years. Nevertheless, the tipping face is far too high and too long. Refuse should not be tipped to a greater depth than six feet in any one layer, and the height of the face above water is in excess of this at present. Since the depth of the pond into which tipping is currently occurring is said to be ten feet, it will be seen that the tip is undesirably thick. The provision of some covering material as a "by product" of sewer and street works, combined with the work of the tip attendant to greatly reduce rat and fly infestation. Tip fires caused nuisance as in the past, and this nuisance too might be minimised if the height of the tip face were reduced to a more reasonable level. A further advantage of reducing the depth of the tip would be that subsidence would be less, and consequently the danger of a vehicle getting stuck reduced. Tipping into water is bad practice, and commonly gives rise to nuisance. Here again, by reducing the height of the tip it would be possible more quickly to fill in the pond, and thereafter for tipping to be done in the approved manner, in shallow layers on dry land.

The provision of a tip attendant has certainly enabled the worst nuisances of the past to be overcome. It has not resulted in fully controlled tipping, for one man without the aid of a tractor with bulldozing and digging attachments cannot be expected to correct the deficiencies of a tip such as ours. Once the pond has been filled and the tip lowered however, he might well be able to maintain fully controlled conditions so long as soil for covering is available.

Although some sewerage improvement work was undertaken during the year, along with private street works, the main scheme of building a new sewage works to replace the present worn out and grossly overloaded plant was delayed. This new sewage works is urgently needed, but as it will now have to serve the neighbouring village of Wrawby in the Rural District in addition to Brigg, modifications have had to be made to the scheme. Since the end of 1959 however further progress has been made, the sewerage of Wrawby has already started and the construction of the new works is now a matter of urgency. Having authorised the work at Wrawby the Ministry would seem to be under an obligation to approve and authorise construction of the plant required to treat the resulting sewage, and by 1961 we may hope to have the work in progress. When completed this should result in a very great improvement.

I am indebted to Mr. Hawkins for much of the information contained in the final pages of this report, and I am grateful to him for the way in which he has carried out his duties during 1959 and for the co-operation he has given me. I am also grateful to you, the Health Committee, for the help you have given; and the improvements which you have instituted during 1959.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. ROBERTSON.

Vital Statistics

	1957	1958	1959
Mid-year Populations	4440	4450	4480
Live Births	85	68	89
Stillbirths	1	0	1
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age	2	2	1
Total Deaths	53	70	83

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births	39	43	82	4	3	7	89
Stillbirths	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infant deaths under 1 year of age	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infant deaths under 4 weeks of age	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

	Brigg	Urb.	Dist.	England and
	1959	1958		Wales, 1958
Crude Birth Rate	19.9	15.3		16.4
* Corrected Birth Rate	19.9	15.3		(16.4)
Stillbirth Rate	11.1	0		21.5
Infant Mortality Rate	11.2	29.4		22.5
Neonatal Mortality Rate	11.2	29.4		16.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate	22.2	29.4		35
Illegitimacy Rate	7.9	1.47		4.9
Crude Death Rate	18.5	15.7		11.7
* Corrected Death Rate	12.6	13.68		(11.7)

* These corrections take account of the different proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with that for England and Wales. Thus a resort to which old people retire would have a high crude rate, but a low comparability factor would correct the false impression that this was an unhealthy area. The comparability factor for births in Brigg is 1.00 and for deaths 0.72.

Causes of Death in the District in 1959

This table gives the causes of death in accordance with the abbreviated list of 36 groups of the World Health Organisation Nomenclature Regulations, 1948.

Causes of Death	Male	Female
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—
12 * Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	1	6
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	8
18 Coronary disease, angina	9	4
19 Hypertension with heart disease	1	—
20 Other heart disease	8	4
21 Other circulatory disease	1	—
22 Influenza	—	—
23 Pneumonia	—	1
24 Bronchitis	4	1
25 Other diseases of the respiratory system	—	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6
33 Motor Vehicle accidents	2	—
34 All other accidents	—	1
35 Suicide	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—
Total	45	39

* Malignant neoplasm means cancer.

Table of Notifications of Infectious and other Diseases by Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	Age Unknown	Tot.
Measles (exc. rubella)	—	8	3	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ac. Poliomyelitis (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (N.P.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	3	3	2	8	6	2	9	—	—	2	38
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Encephalitis (Inf.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Encephalitis (Post-Inf.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Meninges. & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	6	11	9	15	6	2	10	—	—	2	72	

Food Poisoning:— Cases ascertained other than by notification — Nil

**Particulars of Immunisations and Vaccinations carried out
in the Brigg Urban District during 1959.**

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation	5	1	—	—	6
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immun- isation	24	21	—	—	45
Diphtheria, Tetanus Immunisation	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough Immunisation	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox Vaccination	19	2	1	4	26
Smallpox Re-Vaccination	—	—	2	3	5
Tetanus Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus Booster	—	1	—	—	1
Diphtheria alone (Primary)	4		12		
Diphtheria Booster		73			

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 1959

HOUSING.

Total number of new houses erected during the year	9
(a) By the Local Authority	Nil
(b) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(c) By other bodies or persons	9
(d) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to demolition Orders	Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 - 57.

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
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Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the year.

(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	134
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	288

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	3
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

1. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(b) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .... ....	....
(i) by owners .... .... .... .... ....	....
(ii) by local authority in default of owners .... ....	....

2. Proceedings under the Housing Acts.

(a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(i) by owners	1
(ii) by local authority in default of owners	Nil
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	Nil
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil

Slum Clearance — Proceedings under the Housing Acts.

(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	8
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	6
(c)	Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	1
(d)	Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	1
(e)	Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	Nil
(f)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof	Nil
(g)	Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34, 35 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1957.	16
(h)	Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of Housing Act, 1957.	Nil
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	3

4. Number of Nissen Huts or other similar Hutsments still occupied

Nil

5. Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above remaining to be dealt with under

(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	25
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	41

Housing Acts — Overcrowding.

(a)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	10
(b)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	8
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	49

Housing Acts 1949-59.

(a)	Number of houses for which applications for grants have been received	Nil
	(i) Standard Grant	4
	(ii) Discretionary Grant	
(b)	Number of houses subject to grant	
	(i) Standard Grant	Nil
	(ii) Discretionary Grant	4
(c)	Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	Nil

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans Etc.

(a)	Number of site licences	1
(b)	Number of individual licences	Nil
(c)	Total number of caravans permitted under above licences	24
(d)	Number of inspections during the year — Sites	46
	— Dwellings	27
(e)	Number of contraventions remedied	Nil
(f)	Number of caravans exempt from licence	6

**FOOD PREMISES IN DISTRICT UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH
ACT, 1936, SECTION 269(6)**

Bakehouses :

(a) Number in district	....	....	....	....	....	3
(b) Number of inspections	....	....	....	....	....	6
(c) Number of contraventions	....	....	....	....	....	1
(d) Number of defects remedied	....	....	....	....	....	1

Milk Supplies :

(a) Number of distributors on register	—Sterilised	....	....	....	....	18
	—Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	2
	—T.T.	....	....	....	....	2
	—N/D	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Number of samples of milk taken in course of delivery (other than biological)	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
(c) Number of inspections of dairy premises	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Ice Cream :

(a) Number of manufacturers on register	....	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Number of premises licensed for sale of ice cream	....	....	....	....	....	17
(c) Number of inspections of premises made	....	....	....	....	....	21
(d) Number of contraventions found	....	....	....	....	....	1
(e) Number of contraventions remedied	....	....	....	....	....	1
(f) Number of samples taken	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Meat Products :

(a) Number of premises registered for manufacture of meat products	....	....	....	....	....	8
(b) Number of inspections made	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Other Food Premises :

(a) Number of inspections	....	....	....	....	....	46
(b) Number of contraventions found	....	....	....	....	....	7
(c) Number of contraventions remedied	....	....	....	....	....	7

Slaughterhouses :

(a) Number licensed	—Abattoir type	....	....	....	....	1
	—Private (individual)	....	....	....	....	1
(b) Number operated by local authority	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

Meat Inspection :

The following table gives details of meat inspection work carried out during 1959 :—

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed :	399	7	3	1,044
Number Inspected :	399	7	3	1,005
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—				
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	32	—	1	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8%	14%	100%	—
Tuberculosis only :—				
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	2	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6%	28%	—	—
Cysticerosis :—				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

There were no cases of *C. bovis* during the year.

Other Foods condemned :

176 tins Peaches, 2 tins Oranges, 1 tin Apricots, 1 tin Pears, 1 tin Pineapple, 1 tin Fruit Pie Filling, 2 tins Tomatoes, 6 tins Tomato Juice, 1 tin Jellied Veal, 9 tins Corned Beef, 1 tin Ham, 2 tins Luncheon Meat, 3 tins Soup, 1 tin Meat Pudding, 3 tins Stewed Steak, 1 tin Pilchards, 4 packets Cheese Spread, 24 lbs. Sausages, 15½ lbs. Margarine, 1 box Peaches.

Estimated weights of condemned foods :

Fresh Meat — Other than tuberculosis	.....	.....	1,303 lbs.
do. — Tuberculosis only	.....	.....	836 lbs.
do. — Total	.....	.....	2,139 lbs.
Other food stuffs	.....	.....	2,072 lbs.
Total	.....	.....	4,211 lbs.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat — Hossell, Grimsby.

Other foods — buried at Refuse Tip under supervision.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

(a) Number of houses with privy vaults in district	.....	Nil
(b) Number of houses with pail closets in district	.....	65
(c) Number of houses with water closets in district	.....	1,311
(d) Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	.....	6

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

(a) Number of Cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed etc.	.....	49
(b) Number of Cesspools and septic tanks abolished	.....	15

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Council's proposals for sewerage Westrum Lane and the extension of Glanford Road have had to be deferred owing to difficulties which have arisen in connection with schemes under the provision of the Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Details of areas where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved.

Eastfield Road, King's Avenue and part of St. Helen's Road have been sewered in connection with work under the private Street Works Act, 1892. The sewer in Eastfield Road was available for immediate use and all the dwellinghouses in the road, 16 in number, have been connected and the cesspools at such premises abolished. The sewers in the other 2 roads could not be utilised until the completion of the new King's Avenue Pumping Station due to be brought into service in January, 1960.

Any part of the district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment works for public health reasons.

Approval in principal has been obtained for the construction of new Sewage Disposal Works to replace the present works which are obsolete and grossly overloaded, together with the construction of a new Storm Water Pumping Station at the Gasworks and new Storm Water Sewers in the Grammar School Road area. It is hoped that these works will be commenced in 1960. The new treatment plant has been designed to deal also with the sewage from the village of Wrawby.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a)	Number of houses supplied from public mains—in house	1,348
	—standpipe/outside tap	12
(b)	No. of houses supplied from private sources—in house	Nil
	—not in house	34
(c)	New sources of supply and location — public	Nil
	private	Nil
(d)	No. of public supplies closed as — polluted	Nil
	other reasons	Nil
(e)	Any part of the district requiring a public supply or the replacement of a public supply for public health reasons	None
(f)	Number of samples taken for chemical examination	Nil
(g)	Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination	
	— from private supplies	Nil
	— from source of public supply in Rural District	149

Presumptive Coliform Count

	0—1	1—2	3—10	10+	Total
Raw Water	78	11	4	7	100
Treated Water	49	—	—	—	49

Type 1 B Coli. Count per 100 ml.

	0—1	1—2	3—10	10+	Total
Raw Water	91	4	4	1	100
Treated Water	49	—	—	—	49

These samples were taken by the Public Health Inspector for Barton-on-Humber on behalf of the Glanford Brigg Rural District Council.

SWIMMING POOLS.

Number of swimming pools in operation — Public	.....	.....	Nil
Private	.....	.....	1

(at the Grammar School)

GENERAL.

Offensive Trades.

(a) Number of premises in the district	.....	.....	.....	2
(b) Number of inspections	.....	.....	.....	3
(c) Number of Contraventions remedied	Nil

Knackers Yards.

Number licenced	Nil
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Shops Act, 1950.

(a) No. of shops inspected	7
(b) No. of Contraventions remedied	Nil

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

(a) Rooms or premises disinfected				
— Infectious disease other than tuberculosis				1
— Tuberculosis				Nil
(b) No. of premises subject to disinfection	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

(a) Number of premises from which refuse is collected	.....	1,817
(b) Frequency of collection	.....	.....
(c) Method of disposal	Controlled Tipping

Nuisances.

(a) Total number of nuisances during the year	2
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Details of Nuisances Abated.

(a) Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	1
(b) Drainage	Nil
(c) Dangerous Premises	.....	.....	Nil
(d) Miscellaneous Nuisances	.....	.....	Nil
(e) Poultry and Animals	.....	.....	1

Rodent Control.

(a) Number of premises treated :—			
(i) Dwelling houses	.....	.....	47
(ii) Other premises	.....	.....	14
(b) Number of rodent operatives employed	.....	.....	1
			(part-time)
(c) Serious reservoirs of rats in district	.....	Sewage Works only	

Atmospheric Pollution.

(a) Number of visits	.....	.....	7
(b) Number of nuisances found	.....	.....	Nil

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

Part 1 of the Act

1.— Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities *	10	6	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	55	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)*	4	—	—	—
Total	65	61	2	—

* i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 10/(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. — Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	Nil	
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	3	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—	
Total :	2	2	—	3	—	

3. — Outwork (Section 110 and 111).

No outworkers were reported in the Urban District during the year

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